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THE FAIR is the reliable store that keeps up the quality of its merchandise no matter how low it cuts the prices.

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Cigars and Tobacco  
Fishing Tackle  
Furs and Furs  
Guns, Revolvers  
Ammunition  
Gloves  
Golf Goods  
Harness and Saddles

Hardware and Tools  
Hats and Caps  
Incubators and Brooders  
Jewelry and Silverware  
Neckwear  
Nets and Seines  
Office Supplies  
Pipes and Smokers' Articles  
Shirts, Collars and Cuffs  
Sporting Goods  
Shoes  
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Trunks and Suit Cases  
Umbrellas  
Underwear  
Watches

# THE FAIR

State, Adams and Dearborn Sts. Phone Exchange 3 Mail Orders Filled  
Chicago—Established 1875 by E. J. Lehmann



JOSEPH F. CONNELLY,  
Popular Democratic Candidate for Recorder of Deeds.

position to the measured service plan is aroused whenever a patron of the telephone company is made to pay two tolls where one should be sufficient.

The ordinary person in attempting to telephone to a railroad passenger station, for example, is likely to ask for the wrong number for the purpose of his call, for so confusing is the array of titles and numbers in the telephone directory that it is often difficult to decide upon the department that is wanted. Frequently the information bureau at a railroad station, when appealed to, refers the inquirer to another telephone number in the same building. This necessitates the payment of a second toll. Telephone operators are careful to prevent the second call from being made without the payment of a second nickel.

Both the railroad companies and the telephone company should do their best to see that the arrangement of department names in the telephone directory is sufficiently clear to enable inquirers to call the first time for the number they really want. The city ought to have a bureau of complaints to which appeals for the improvement of faulty conditions of service might be made by patrons of local public utility corporations.

The Chicago Telephone Company charges a much lower rental for its service in suburban towns than it does in the city. Yet the officers of the corporation have the gall to say that all of the big gain in its service reported at the annual meeting this year came from the country. This, of course, is a reason for raising the rates. The following from the Chicago Daily News shows how the phone people bank on the reports of the city "experts":

"Slight gains in revenues were reported to the stockholders of the Chicago Telephone Company at the annual meeting, although there was a falling off in the profits in the city of Chicago itself. This loss was due, according to President Bernard E. Sunny's report, to the constantly increasing number of 'nickel a day' telephones, the revenue on which averages \$22.70 per annum as against a cost of operation, he said, of \$24.64, as fixed by one city expert, and \$25.28 as fixed by another city expert. The percentage of nickel telephones in Chicago increased 36 per cent in 1922 and 42 per cent in 1921. The company reports increased earnings in the suburban division, which offset the losses in Chicago."

The Telephone Trust doesn't want much from the City Council. It only wants the phone rates raised a trifle. They are not high enough at present to swell the dividends of the local and the parent company.

It only wants permission to install pay-in-advance slot machines all over the city, because people are not losing enough nickels already.

It wants the people to bear more of its earning expenses than they do now. It wants them to deposit a nickel before they can get police or fire protection on an emergency call.

It wants the city to give it free rein to carry out its designs on the public.

It wants a great deal more. What aldermen will sell out their constituents to help this monopoly?

Penny telephones are to be established in Detroit and there is no good reason why they should not be established in Chicago. The following dispatch from Detroit explains itself: "Reduction of local telephone rates 50 per cent for the average user, elimination of the distinction between 'residences' and 'business' telephones and the establishment of a rate of \$3.20 per month and 1 cent each for outgoing messages in excess of 200 per month on single party lines, with no limit on incoming calls, are provided for in an ordinance, on which a common council committee began hearings."

From a learned "Expert's" reports to the City Council we learn that: Telephone rates should be raised because the Bell Telephone Company owns the local telephone company. Because the Western Electrical Company is also owned by the Bell Telephone Company.

Because the local telephone company is obliged to buy all of its equipment and necessities from the Western Electrical Company. Because neither the Western Electrical Company or the local telephone company would have big enough profits to suit the Bell Telephone, which owns them, if Chicago people were not pressed for a little more coin and their telephone rates raised. Because the local telephone company has increased its capital stock from the original \$500,000 to \$27,000,000 and \$5,000,000 more in bonds. Because the stockholders would not get big enough dividends on this immense stock issue if the people of Chicago were not squeezed.

Therefore the telephone company has the nerve to ask the City Council to raise the rates on the people of Chicago.

The people of Chicago are to be used as serfs by the telephone monopoly and the last drop is to be squeezed out of them.

In the meantime it would be well for the aldermen to inquire into the alleged relations, in the past, of certain city officials with the above electrical company, the twin of the local telephone company, both being owned by the Bell monopoly.

The telephone gang want the council to raise the rates on all phones. To abolish all flat phones and make everybody takes measured service.

To put a nickel in every phone before connection is made.

Fire Marshal Severlich asserted that as practically one-half of the fire and police alarms are received by telephone, he did not favor the general installation of the "pay-in-advance" type of telephone instrument now being placed in various parts of the city by the telephone company.

The telephone trust is the most grinding of the many trusts that exist in the United States.

It snuffs out competition by the power of its money and the people

are like so many serfs to be used at its own beck and call. The rising tide of indignation will never subside until the whole telephone trust and its aides and abettors are punished.

Charles F. DeWoody, division superintendent in the Department of Justice secret service, returned from a trip on which it is reported he has been gathering information for the Attorney-General regarding the alleged Bell telephone monopoly.

It is reported that an investigation national in its scope, is being carried on by the forces of Attorney-General Wickham looking to the filing of proceedings for the dissolution of the alleged trust. An exhaustive investigation has been going on in Chicago. It is said, of the operations of the Bell syndicate alleged to be in violation of the Sherman law.

"You have been West it is understood for the purpose of getting data bearing on the alleged telephone trust, have you not?" DeWoody was asked.

"That is a matter that I cannot possibly discuss. There is nothing that we can announce regarding any such investigation," was the reply.

The enormous dividends paid to its stockholders by the Telephone Trust are wrung from the pockets of the people by excessive telephone charges. Telephone rates must be reduced and in time they will be.

The fact that one city council will barter away the people's rights is no reason why succeeding councils should do the same.

The fight for cheaper telephone service will go on until it is won.

Telephone rates are entirely too high in Chicago. The Aldermen have a chance to lower them. Will they do it?

A telephone company that pays eight per cent dividends on twenty-nine millions of stock is making too much money. The people are paying too much for telephone service.

The telephone monopoly obliges the users of nickel phones to guarantee 5 cents per day. If the monthly deposit of nickels falls short of the guarantee the company makes the phone renter pay the difference. If there should happen to be an excess of nickels the company gobbles them all. The phone renter gets no credit for that excess. That's the logic of the monopoly.

The telephone trust contemplates another big public improvement. It is going to raise its dividend.

People who have been helping the telephone company to pay eight per cent stock dividends and to erect twenty story buildings want telephone rates reduced.

Chicago people demand a reduction of telephone rates. A cent a call or at the most 2 1/2 cents a call would yield the telephone company a profit and save money for the people.

In big advertisements printed in Chicago daily newspapers April 15, 1912, the concern offering \$14,000,000 of telephone bonds for sale, quotes a letter from the president of the company in which it is stated that telephone—

"Earnings have shown a steady and substantial growth, having increased from \$3,129,238 in 1900 to \$12,878,390.57 in 1911, or an increase of over 300 per cent in the past eleven years."

Why not give the public the benefit of this prosperity?

The main sewer should be bridged over with permanent bridges.

CITY OFFICES—NEW CITY HALL.

County Offices—NEW COURT HOUSE.

Sheriff's Office.

Fourth floor, room 425.

County Treasurer.

Second floor, room 212.

Recorder of Deeds.

First floor, room 120.

Registrar of Titles.

First floor, room 120.

County Clerk.

Second floor, room 233.

County Comptroller.

Fifth floor, room 511.

Coroner.

Fifth floor, room 509.

County Surveyor.

Fifth floor, room 426.

Custodian.

Third floor, room 311.

County Court.

Sixth floor, room 602.

Clerk County Court.

Sixth floor, room 600.

Superior Court.

Eighth floor.

Clerk Superior Court.

Fourth floor, room 437.

Circuit Court.

Seventh floor.

Clerk Circuit Court.

Fourth floor, room 412.

Probate Court.

Sixth floor, room 643.

Clerk Probate Court.

Sixth floor, room 623.

Board of Review.

Third floor, room 337.

Board of Assessors.

Third floor, room 312.

President County Board.

Fifth floor, room 523.

County Commissioners.

Fifth floor, room 537.

County Attorney.

Fifth floor, room 507.

Civil Service Commission.

Fifth floor, room 549.

Jury Commission.

Eighth floor, room 824.

Law Library.  
Tenth floor.  
Superintendent Public Service.  
Fifth floor, room 519.  
The people demand cheaper telephones.

### CITY OFFICES—NEW CITY HALL.

City Architect.

Tenth floor, South end.

Board of Election Commissioners.

Third floor, South end.

Charles H. Kellerman.

Anthony Casarnecki.

Howard S. Taylor.

William H. Stuart, chief clerk.

Charles H. Mitchell, attorney.

Board of Examiners.

Motor vehicle operators, 10th floor.

North end.

Moving picture operators, 10th floor.

North end.

Plumbers, 10th floor, North end.

Stationary engineers, 10th floor.

North end.

Board of Inspectors of public vehicles, 3d floor, North end.

Board of Local Improvements.

General offices, 2d floor, South end.

Public hearing rooms, 1st floor.

North end.

Law department, 2d floor, South end.

Boiler inspection.

Sixth floor, South end.

Building Department.

Seventh floor, North end.

Bridge Division.

Fourth floor, North end.

Business Agent.

Vault floor, North end.

City Attorney.

Sixth floor, North end.

City Clerk.

First floor, South end.

City Collector.

First floor, South end.

City Comptroller.

General office, 5th floor, North end.

Auditor, 5th floor, North end.

Paymaster, 5th floor, North end.

Real estate agent, 5th floor, North end.

City Council.

Council chamber, 2d floor, North end.

General committee-rooms, 2d floor.

North end.

Committee on finance, 2d floor, North end.

Committee on local transportation.

3d floor.

Special park commission, 10th floor.

North end.

City Electrician.

Sixth floor, Center.

City Mail.

Superintendent, 3d floor, North end.

Chief janitor, 3d floor, North end.

City Sealer.

Vault floor, South end.

City Statistician.

Tenth floor, North end.

City Treasurer.

Second floor, Center.

Civil Service Commission.

General offices, 6th floor, South end.

Examining-room, 10th floor, Center.

Bureau of Compensation.

Vault floor, South end.

Corporation Counsel.

Fifth floor, South end.

Bureau of Engineering (City Engineer).

Fourth floor, North end.

Department of Electricity.

Sixth floor, Center.

Finance Committee.

Second floor, North end.

Fire Department.

Fire marshal, 1st floor, North end.

Fire alarm telegraph, 6th floor, Center.

Firemen's pension fund, secretary of board of trustees (city clerk), 1st floor, South end.

Bureau of Gas Inspection.

Vault floor, South end.

Inspector of Oils.

Tenth floor, South end.

Harbor Division.

Fourth floor, North end.

Department of Health.

Commissioner of health, 7th floor.

Bureau of food inspection, 7th floor.

Bureau of sanitary inspection, 7th floor.

Bureau of contagious diseases, 7th floor.

Bureau of vital statistics, 7th floor.

Department of Law.

Corporation counsel, 5th floor.

South end.

City attorney, 6th floor, North end.

Prosecuting attorney, 6th floor.

North end.

Special assessment attorney, 2d floor, South end.

Local Transportation Committee.

Third floor, North end.

Local Transportation (Traction Export).

Third floor, North end.

Bureau of Maps and Plats.

Fourth floor, North end.

Mayor's Office.

Fifth floor, North end.

Mayor's Office.

Fifth floor, Center.

Municipal Court—New City Hall.

Courts, 8th, 9th and 11th floors.

Make the Chicago, Elgin & Aurora Railroad elevate its tracks. The demand for the elimination of the third rail from the surface is growing every day.

North Side sewers need flushing very badly. The stench from them may bring on an epidemic.

People who are banking on a walk-away for either ticket in Cook County are going to be fooled.

The Aurora, Elgin & Chicago "third rail" should be obliged to elevate its road all along its route. Grade crossings are bad with steam as a motor; with "third rails" they are awful.

Joseph C. Blaha has proved his worth to the people as a member of the Legislature from the Nineteenth

District and his re-election next November is urged by all good citizens. It is able, clean and fearless men like Blaha that the people need down at Springfield.

No "third rail" roads should be allowed on the surface.

Aldermen should scrutinize every milk regulator coming before them with careful glance. If they do not they are very likely to play into the hands of the Milk Trust.

There are many honest milk dealers in Chicago.

There are some dishonest ones.

And the dishonest ones are not all small dealers, either.

An awful scarlet fever epidemic a few years ago was brought on by one of the very biggest concerns.

It never was punished.

Officials punish the small fry and let big fellows escape.

The Aurora, Elgin & Chicago "Third Rail" Road ought to be obliged to keep a flagman at every crossing. Their route lies through a thickly settled country and facts prove that more flagmen are necessary.

Judge Dunne's candidacy for Governor looms up stronger every day.

Albert G. Wheeler by his brilliant and successful record in the financial and business world of Chicago has gained for himself a big army of friends and admirers throughout the city.

County Judge John E. Owens can be found at all times working honestly and fearlessly in the interests of the people.

All indications point to a sweeping victory for Congressman Lynden Evans in his campaign for re-election in the Ninth District.

As President of the Sanitary District Thomas A. Smyth is proving the honest, able and fearless public official the people like.

The candidacy of John E. Maloney for County Commissioner should appeal to all classes of voters. His fine record as a business man and a citizen along with his lifelong residence in Chicago makes him the right man to place on the County Board.

In the event of Judge Charles S. Cutting being appointed to the United States bench, which seems a certainty, Charles A. Alling, Jr., is being talked of as his successor as Judge of the Probate Court.

One of the ablest, hardworking and most popular public officials in Cook County is County Assessor Walter E. Schmidt. His record is a clean and able one without a blemish on it. He deserves a re-election.

Judge Edward Osgood Brown is at all times a hardworking, brilliant and honest jurist.

Illinois Democrats are